

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
ABILENE DIVISION

MARCUS MAXWELL,  
Institutional ID No. 899656

Plaintiff,

v.

No. 1:20-CV-00164-H

CHRISTOPHER SANDOVAL,

Defendant.

**ORDER ACCEPTING THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND  
RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

The United States Magistrate Judge made findings, conclusions, and a recommendation (FCR) that the Court enter a scheduling order as to Plaintiff's remaining claims. (Dkt. No. 59.) No objections were filed. The District Court independently examined the record and reviewed the findings, conclusions, and recommendation for plain error.

Finding none, the Court accepts and adopts the findings, conclusions, and recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge. But because the defendant has asserted the affirmative defense of qualified immunity in his answer to the complaint, the Court will not enter a Rule 16 scheduling order at this time. Instead, the Court will enter the following limited scheduling order for the purpose of promptly resolving the qualified-immunity issue.

**1. Motions on Qualified Immunity**

The only remaining defendant in this case, Christopher Sandoval, appeared and asserted the affirmative defense of qualified immunity. (Dkt. No. 50 at 3.) The Court is

mindful of the general rule that “a defendant’s entitlement to qualified immunity should be determined at the earliest possible stage of the litigation.” *Ramirez v. Guadarrama*, 3 F.4th 129, 133 (5th Cir. 2021) (citing *Mitchell v. Forsyth*, 472 U.S. 511, 526–27 (1985)); *Pearson v. Callahan*, 555 U.S. 223, 231–32 (2009). Ordinarily, that comes at the motion-to-dismiss stage. Defendant Sandoval did not, however, file a motion to dismiss before filing his answer. Thus, the Court has not yet had an opportunity to rule on the immunity question. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b).

As a result, the Court orders Sandoval to file a motion on the issue of qualified immunity—either a motion for judgment on the pleadings pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c) or a motion for summary judgment—**no later than October 17, 2022**.<sup>1</sup> The plaintiff may file a response to Sandoval’s motion **no later than 30 days** from the date shown on the certificate of service attached to the motion. The motion, any response, and any reply must comply with the requirements of the Local Civil Rules of the Northern District of Texas. Alternatively, if Sandoval believes that his assertion of qualified immunity depends on resolution of disputed factual matters, he must file a notice informing the Court that qualified immunity cannot be determined through a dispositive motion and that discovery is necessary.

## 2. Discovery

Absent an agreement otherwise between the parties, discovery will be stayed pending a ruling on the anticipated motion or further order from the Court. *See Carswell v. Camp*, 37 F.4th 1062, 1066–67 (5th Cir. 2022) (explaining that the court cannot “permit discovery

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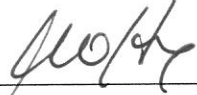
<sup>1</sup> After the issue of qualified immunity is resolved, an additional summary-judgment motion on any or all remaining issues may be filed if need be. *See* LR 56.2(b).

against the immunity-asserting defendants before it rules on their defense” and that a plaintiff “must survive the . . . qualified immunity defense[] *without any discovery*”) (emphasis original).<sup>2</sup>

The Court will enter a Rule 16 scheduling order, if necessary, once the qualified-immunity issue is resolved. If a claim survives a motion on immunity grounds, then the parties are entitled to all appropriate discovery—even discovery that does not relate to the qualified immunity defense. *See Zantiz v. Seal*, 602 F. App’x 154, 159 (5th Cir. 2015).

So ordered.

Dated September 7, 2022.

  
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JAMES WESLEY HENDRIX  
United States District Judge

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<sup>2</sup> The Court notes that if the defendant chooses to file a motion for summary judgment, the plaintiff may request discovery under Rule 56(d), if appropriate. *See Bailey v. KS Mgmt. Servs., L.L.C.*, 35 F.4th 397, 401 (5th Cir. 2022) (explaining that under certain conditions, the court must permit discovery “to safeguard non-moving parties from summary judgment motions that they cannot adequately oppose”).